The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,285.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 32 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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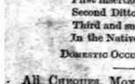
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras 2
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada 4
„ Naraikal	24	„ Vizagapatam 5
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam 5
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore 6
„ Galle	28	„ False Point 7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta 10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	15
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	17
	Aug.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	19
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

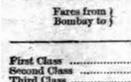
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Bowas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	-2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

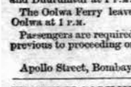
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 20th July, at 3 P.M., from Bradbury's Wharf.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, 1,900 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain A. Coleman, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers for Cargo and Parcels for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 19th instant.

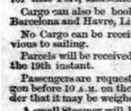
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th July, 1869.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship HER MAJESTY will be sent off with immediate despatch. For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

James Downie, Commander.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MOGUL, from W. Australia, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take DELIVERY of the same, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the Mogul.

NOTICES.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent person to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Count Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Monthly Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1859 and 1858 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 8.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

NATIONAL BAZAAR and LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Contributories, or Holders of Allotment Letters with Call Receipts attached, will, on and after the 21st instant, receive a DISTRIBUTION at the rate of Rs. 650 per share, upon application at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

APPLICATION having been made to the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE, at Bombay, that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of SOOTAH (Carpenter) OOKA LAKHMAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, should be GRANTED by the said Court to NANI, the widow, and GOKUL WAIT, Executrix according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1869.

J. S. HURRELL,
for Mr. G. S. Judge.

REQUIRED, BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family, in the Fort or at Colaba—the latter preferred.—Apply, stating particulars, to F. M. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—Just landed, ex-Lord Strathnairn, a Select Batch of Ayala Albrecht's celebrated Brand "Chateau D'Ay" CHAMPAGNE, "Silver foil," of which we have only a few cases left. A most réchercht Wine.

In Cases of one dozen Quarts..... Rs. 30, Cash.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869. HOWARD BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, to close a Consignment, the following Brands of Deinhard & Co.'s SPARKLING MOSELLES, at reduced prices, for Cash only:—

"Nonpareil,"	one dozen quarts	Rs. 33.
"Musestel,"	one dozen quarts	„ 33.
	two dozen pints	„ 36.
"White Label," specially prepared for India.		
	one dozen quarts	„ 29.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869. HOWARD BROTHERS.

CLEARING STOCK.

AT HALF PRICE.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, being desirous of having a speedy clearance of a large stock of the undermentioned GOODS, he begs to offer them at HALF PRICE for CASH only, on delivery of the articles:—

Great variety of FANCY GOODS.

A large assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN TOYS.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—comprising of Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Card Plates, Bouquet-holders, &c., &c.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS, plain and ornamental.

Constituents in the Mofussil will be good enough to accompany their orders with a remittance to ensure compliance with the same.

6 Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Grey Arab GELDING. Height 13-3½. Age 9 years. Believed to be sound. Is very fast and has good racing points. Very quiet, and carries a Lady. Price Rs. 800. For particulars address A. M. W., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks at the following rates, which are 25 to 50 per cent. below those of all except one other Office in Bombay.

	Months.			
	12 as per cent.	6 as per cent.	3 as per cent.	1 as per cent.
Buildings used exclusively as Mercantile Offices, Banks, or Dwelling Houses	8	6	4	3
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses.				
Warehouses and Hazardous goods deposited	10	7	4	3
Allowing Hazardous goods	14	9	6	4

Floating Policies are issued, and all reasonable clauses of other Companies adopted.

Life Rates, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.,

English Assurance Company, Fire and Life, United Ports and General Insurance Company, Fire and Marine.

HYMNS, Ancient and Modern, with Appendix.—The following Editions can be had of the undersigned:—

			Rs. a.
WORDS ONLY,	3 by 2½,	limp morocco, red edges.	2 0
	Ditto 4½ by 3	ditto with cross	3 12
	Ditto large type, 6½ by 4½	ditto ditto	5 8
WORDS and MUSIC,	6½ by 4½	ditto ditto	4 4
	Ditto 7 by 6	ditto ditto Pianoforte edition	7 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

WHEELER'S (J. Talboys) HISTORY of INDIA from the Earliest Ages—Vol. II—The RAMAYANA and the BRAHMANIC PERIOD..... Rs 13 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS BY LAST MAIL.

Wheeler's History of India, Vol. II	Rs. 13 4
Life of Lord Dundonald	18 12
Flaxman's Hand-book of English and German Conversation	2 4
Thomas' Modern Practice of Photography	1 4
Howard's Gymnastics	6 12
Maclaren's Physical Education	4 12
Belgravia, Vol. 8	4 12
Haskell's Architects' Guide	4 0
Salem Chapel. By Mrs. Oliphant. Cheap edition	1 8
Anecdotes of the Intelligence of Animals	3 4
Ecce Homo	3 12
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary. New edition	39 12
Reman's St. Paul (in French)	5 0
Mueller's Physical Anatomy—plates	32 8
Taylor on Evidence. 2 Vols	44 0
Stephen's Book of the Farm. 2 Vols	37 8
Mayhew's Horse Management	11 8
Berryatt's Code of Signals	7 8
Malleson's History of the French in India	10 0
Burgh's Maritime Law	6 12
Grady's Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract	8 12
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. 3 vols.	60 0
Keith Johnston's, General Atlas for Beginners	1 8
Simpson's India Ancient and Modern, parts 1 to 6	123 0
Brande's Dictionary of Literature, Science and Art, 3 vols.	40 0
Erichson's Surgery. 2 vols. New Edition	18 12
Hankey on Banking	3 4
Goschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges	3 4
Gilbert's Logic of Banking	10 0
Roberts on Billiards	4 12
Sterne's Works, Globe edition	2 4
Goethe's Works, complete, 18 vols. (in German)	15 0
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales	2 4
Bright's Speeches. Cloth bound	1 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—Blackwood's Magazine for April, May, and June contains a series of three able Articles on the late Viceroy and his Policy. The set of three Numbers can be had of the undersigned. Price Rs. 4-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS—

Ivory Bound Church Services, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined Russia lock case—suitable for a wedding present ..... Rs. 42 0

Ivory Bound Church Services, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram in morocco lock-case, silk-lined ..... „ 35 0

Velvet-Bound Church Services, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined ..... „ 20 0

Morocco Bound Church Services with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to ..... „ 20 0

Common Prayer Book, Gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without groller cross on side, the rubrics printed in red ..... „ 5 0

Ditto, Russia leather ..... „ 6 0

Ditto, the same in large type, making the book thicker ... „ 5 8

Ditto, Diamond type, size 3½ by 2½, bound limp morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics ..... „ 3 12

Diamond Prayer Book, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk-lined ..... „ 10 8

A Variety in other bindings, ranging from Rs. 3 to ..... „ 15 0

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING, & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

PLAY BOOKS—DRAMAS AND FARCES.

	Rs. a.
Antony and Cleopatra—Angel or Devil—A Nice Firm—A Cup of Tea.—Each	0 6
A Return Ticket—All That Glitters is not Gold—Anything for a Change.—Each	0 6
Affair of Honour—A Charming Pair—Alcestis Travestie—Atchi.—Each	0 6
Avalanche—Area Belle—A Day's Fishing—Alice Grey.—Each	0 6
British Theatre—Blue Devils—Bombastes Furioso—Blind Boy.—Each	0 6
Belphegor—Bride of Ludgate—Black Sheep—Beautiful for Ever.—Each	0 6
Blazing Bumpo—Bowled out—Bonnie Fish Wife—Blackest Tragedy of all.—Each	0 6
Bone Squash—Black Mail—Buckstone's Adventure—Ben the Boatswain.—Each	0 6
Betsy Baker—Brown Amongst the Brahmins—Birth Place of Podgers.—Each	0 6
Babes in the Wood—Braganzio the Brigand—Ben Bolt—Bluebeard.—Each	0 6
The Cedar Chest—Captain Kyd—Charles 2nd—Captain Charlotte.—Each	0 6
Catching an Heiress—Crockett on the Hearth—Crossing the Line.—Each	0 6
Camille—Creole—Child of the Regiment—Charcoal Burner.—Each	0 6
Critic—Captain's not Amiss—Captain of the Watch—Clari: Or, the Maid of Milan—Each	0 6
Castle Spectre—Children of the Castle—Cockneys in California.—Each	0 6
Comedy of Errors—Comic Dramas—Claude Duval.—Each	0 6
Darkey Drama, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4—Dead Heart—Diamond Cut Diamond.—Each	0 6
Englishman in India—Evil Eye—Egyptian—Earnest Malvavers.—Each	0 6
Fire Raiser—Farmer's Story—Father and Son—Four Sisters.—Each	0 6
Fortune's Frolic—Flowers of Forest—Fool's Revenge—Floating Farm.—Each	0 6
Fair one with the Golden Locks—Fair Rosamond—Field of Forty Footsteps.—Each	0 6
Frenchmen in London—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.—Each	0 6
Fowl Play—The Frightful Hair	0 6
Grace Huntley—Gamester—Gaspardo the Gondolier—Green Bushes.—Each	0 6
Grist to the Mill—Go to Putney—Great Gun Trick—Goose with the Golden Eggs.—Each	0 6
George Barnwell—Glass of Water—Good for Nothing—Game of Speculation.—Each	0 6
Good Woman in the Wood—Gitanilla—Golden Farmer.—Each	0 6
Gertrude's Money Box—Giralda—Going to Chobham—Going to the Dogs.—Each	0 6
Going to the Derby—Gold—Gilderoy—Golden Branch—Guy Mannering.—Each	0 6
Grandfather Whitehead	0 6
Hofer—Honesty Best Policy—Hamlet Travestie—Hamlet, Handy Andy.—Each	0 6
Honour Before Wealth—House out of Window—Hunting a Turtle.—Each	0 6
Household Fairy—Honeymoon—Holly Bush Hall—Happy Pair.—Each	0 6
Hut of the Red Mountain—How's your Uncle—His Last Legs.—Each	0 6
Highwayman's Holiday—Husband of an Hour—This House to be Sold.—Each	0 6
House Flays	0 6
Innkeeper's Daughter—If I Had A Thousand A Year—The Irish Attorney.—Each	0 6
Ici on Parle Français—Invisible Prince—Irish Tiger.—Each	0 6
Idiot Witness—Incomar—Irishman in London.—Each	0 6
Irish Ambassador—I'll Write to the *Times*—The Irish Lion—Irish Doctor.—Each	0 6
Irish Tutor—Illustrious Stranger—Irish Post—Iron Chest.—Each	0 6
John Dobbs—Jealous Wife—Jonathan Bradford—Jenny Foster.—Each	0 6
Jocrisse the Juggler—John Smith—Jacobite—The Jew's Daughter.—Each	0 6
Jersey Girl—Jenny Lind at Last.—Each	0 6
The Knights of the Round Table—King Rene's Daughter—Kathleen Mavourneen.—Each	0 6
Kiss and the Rose	0 6
Little Back Parlour—Like Father Like Son—Love and Rain.—Each	0 6
Lesson for Gentlemen—Lonely Man of the Ocean—Little Toddlekins.—Each	0 6
Lost in London—Lucky Horse Shoe—Little Sentinel.—Each	0 6
Lend Me Five Shillings—Life's Trial—Little Annie's Birthday.—Each	0 6
Luke the Labourer—Life's Revenge—Lost Ship—Lottery Ticket.—Each	0 6
Lady of Lyons—Living Too Fast—Lucrezia Borgia.—Each	0 6
Lady Audley's Secret	0 6
Massaniello—Master's Rival—Mr. and Mrs. Pringle.—Each	0 6
Middleton Baugh—Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture—My Wife's Relations.—Each	0 6
Morning Call—Marble Bride—More Blunders Than One.—Each	0 6
My Fellow Clerk—Miser of Shoreditch—More Free Than Welcome.—Each	0 6
My First Fit of the Gout—Marie Ducange—Midnight Watch.—Each	0 6
Music Hath Charms—My Turn Next—Momentous Question.—Each	0 6
Master Jonce's Birthday—Mountain Sylph—My Poll and Partner Joe.—Each	0 6
Maid's Peril—My Dress Boots—Mary Price—My Precious Betsy.—Each	0 6
Marianne the Vivandiere—Miriam's Crime—Mother's Dying Child.—Each	0 6
Mrs. White—Mummy—Marie Antoinette—Maid and Magpie.—Each	0 6
Mistress of Toledo—Macbeth Travestie—Maid With the Milking Pail.—Each	0 6
Man of many Friends—Middy Ashore—My Wife's Second Husband.—Each	0 6
My Wife's Out—My Wife's Dentist—Marry Widow.—Each	0 6
Nick of Woods—Nursey Chickweed—Noemie—Nell Gwynne.—Each	0 6
No!!!	0 6
Old Regimentals—Obi—Oliver Twist—Only A Halfpenny.—Each	0 6
O'Flannigan and the Fairies—Octoroon—Out on the Loose.—Each	0 6
Old Hunks—Our New Man—One Too Many For H. I. M.—Old Dan Tucker on the Bridge.—Each	0 6
Old 'Phil's Birthday—The Omnibus—On and Off.—Each	0 6
Olympic Revels—Obstinate Family—Old House at Home.—Each	0 6
Othello Travestie	0 6
Paul the Poacher—The Pilot—The Poor Soldier—Prisoner of Toulon.—Each	0 6
Pipkins' Rustic Retreat—Pizarro—Plot and Passion—Poor Gentleman.—Each	0 6
Paper Wings—Pauline—Paul Pry—Philippe—Prince of Happy Land.—Each	0 6
Pretty Horsebreaker—Prince for an Hour—Perdita—Poor Pillioddy.—Each	0 6
Pet—Show Man—Patient Penelope—Parlour Tableaux—Perfection.—Each	0 6
Pirates of Putney—The Port Admiral—Petticoat Government.—Each	0 6
Post Boy—Pacha of Pimlico—Pieces of Pleasantry.—Each	0 6
Quite at Home	0 6
Recruiting Officer—Rivals—Ruy Blas—Right Fall Heir.—Each	0 6
Robin Hood—Rory O'More—The Rise and Fall of Richard III.—Each	0 6
Rake's Progress—Rendezvous—Ruth Oakley.—Each	0 6
Robber's Wife—Return of Wanderer—A Return Ticket.—Each	0 6
Rough Diamond—Rake's Progress—Romeo and Juliet Burlesque.—Each	0 6
Robert The Devil—The Robber of the Rhine.—Each	0 6
Rightful Heir	1 14
Shooting the Moon—The Sergeant's Wedding—The Seasman's arrival.—Each	0 6
Storm in a Tea Cup—Soldier's Progress—Sardanapalus.—Each	0 6
Shadow Pantomimes—Spitalfield's Weaver—She Stoops to Conquer.—Each	0 6
Spectre Bridegroom—Secret—Smoked Miser—Sarah's Young Man.—Each	0 6
Sea of Ice—Sailor of France—School for Scandal—Siamese Twins.—Each	0 6
Sheep in Wolf's Clothing—"The Stranger"—Sin and the Sorrow.—Each	0 6
Snowdrop—" Special" Performances—Silent Protector.—Each	0 6
Silent Woman—Settling Day—Shylock—Swiss Swains.—Each	0 6
Susan Hopley—Swiss Cottage—Scamps of London.—Each	0 6
Two Drovers—Turnpike Gate—Timour the Tartar—Three Blacksmiths.—Each	0 6
Tide and Time—Ticket of Leave Man—Time and the Hour.—Each	0 6
Teddy the Tiler—Taming a Tiger—Tell and the Strike of the Bantons.—Each	0 6
Toodles—Time Tries All—Turn Him Out—Two Bonnycastles.—Each	0 6
Tom Thumb—Two Gregories—Two Galley Slaves—Tom Cringle.—Each	0 6
That Affair at Finchley—To Oblige Benson—Thumping Legacy.—Each	0 6
Two Poits—Tom Thumb—To Parents and Guardians.—Each	0 6
Tell With a Vengeance—Trial of Tompkins—Twice Told Tale.—Each	0 6
Three Cuckoos	0 6
Up to Town and Back Again—Unfinished Gentleman.—Each	0 6
Under the Gaslight—Used up.—Each	0 6
Villikins and Dinah—Volunteer Review—Victor Vanquished.—Each	0 6
Very Pleasant Evening—Vandyke Brown—The Wizard of the Moor.—Each	0 6
Wanted an Errand Boy—War to the Knife.—Each	0 6
Woman of the World (Comedy)—Will and the Way—Wife's Portrait.—Each	0 6
Warlock of the Glen—Wife's Secret—Wren Boys—Writing on the Wall.—Each	0 6
William Tell—We all have our little Faults—Woman of the World.—Each	0 6
Woman that was a Cat—Where There's a Will There's a Way.—Each	0 6
Who's My Husband—Who's to Win Him—Woodcock's Little Game.—Each	0 6
What will they say at Brompton—The Winter's Tale.—Each	0 6
Wizard of the Wave—A Wicked Wife—Waterman.—Each.	0 6
Your Likeness one Shilling—Yankee Peddler.—Each	0 6

Bombay, 19th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motekwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against parious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge

REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.

14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,	
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,	
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.	

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Market, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Hauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for Colaba, Back Bay, Port Canning, and new Frere shares, at Rs. 1,755, 555, 350 and 205 respectively for time. New Bank of Bombay shares were also in much demand at 23 per cent., and new issues at 17 per cent premium. Market closes firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100		all 8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,110,000	1,000		all 8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500		all 5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
2,750,000	1,000		all 7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
750,000	250		all 6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	337½
700,000	200		all 6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,500,000	500		250 S do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250		125 S do.	National Bank of India	142—43
500,000	250		all 12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	200do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
137,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,430
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	610
...	1,800	1,800	400do.	Colaba Press Co	11,800
70,000	2,000	2,000		East India Press Co	1,100
237,500	3,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,200
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
300,000	1,000	900	...	Motus. Press & G. Co.	300
80,000	2,000	2,500	420 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,715
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1015
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	600
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	105
400,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,225
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	330

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
250,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	780
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,510
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,175
150,000	2,000	2,300		Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	198.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	38—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,01,000	500	30 Jan.	'36	Bank of Bombay
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China
1,000,000	150	7 Aug.	'67	B'bay Fr'dency B'k.
2,000,000	200	25 Sept.	'67	,, Trdg & B'nkg
2,000,000	200	40 Sept.	'67	Brokers' Bank
1,000,000	250	... Mar.	'66	Central Bank
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's
...	1,800	1,800	100do.	Colaba Press Co
70,000	2,000	2,000		East India Press Co
237,500	3,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.
300,000	1,000	900	...	Motus. Press & G. Co.
80,000	2,000	2,500	420 ps	Prince of Wales Press
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras

10	Jan. '36	43		
13½	...	3—3½		
25	7 Aug. '67	5½		
200	25 Sept. '67	6		
200	40 Sept. '67	15		
250	... Mar. '66	6		
...	...	610		
1,800	1,800	11,800		
2,000	2,000	1,100		
3,500	8,500	10,500		
2,000	1,800	1,200		
6,000	4,000	3,600		
5,000	2,000	...		1,000
1,000	900	...		300
2,500	2,500	420	ps	2,350
2,000	750	...		950

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	525
800,000	3,500	2,400		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	125
200,000	all	350	300	Bombay Const...	5

CALCUTTA.—13TH JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—A purchase of 4 per cents., half a lakh, was made yesterday afternoon at Rs. 94-15 or Rs. 5-1 discount; the transactions to-day were at Rs. 94-14, or Rs. 5-2 discount; towards the afternoon there were sellers. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought, for small investment orders, at Rs. 106-4. A large amount of 5½ per cents. sold to three or four parties, at Rs. 114-2.

Some small amounts of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were placed at Rs. 108-2. The transactions reported in shares were at the following rates :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,680, inclusive of the dividend.
National Bank shares at Rs. 140.
East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.
Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares, at Rs. 24.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 270.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Hoseason, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Cavalry, on leave, from ——
Amesbey, Lieutenant Colonel, Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Poona.
Adams, Colonel, 28th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Hincks, Captain, 29th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Young, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Adams, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.
Edwardes, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on leave, to Poona.
Adams, Colonel, 29th Regiment, on leave, to Deesa.
Hincks, Captain, 29th Regiment, on leave, to Deesa.
Newill, Cornet, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, to Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JULY.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir	£0 10s. 0d.	to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Bimlies		
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
Havre ...	Coffee	Nominal	
verland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 0s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
utta ..	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas	per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Ivanhoe	Robertson	Zanzibar.
	Sparkenhoe	Butler	Singapore.
	Martaban (s)	Hilbbert	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship Mongyne, Scott, to Zanzibar.
Ship Hyderabad, Jones, to Melbourne.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 12	Hindoostan (s)	Durham	...	Shields, April 19.
	Omer Pasha	Bullock	...	Madras, July 8.
13	Burmah (s)	Hutcheson	...	Bombay, June 22.
	Meimam (s)	Gauvain	...	Galle, July 7.
	Glenarny	Bolton	...	Cardiff, May 10.
	Forest Rights	Cary	...	Liverpool, March 14.

DEPARTURE.

July 12 British Princess ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 10	Meimam (F.S.)	Gauvain	...	Galle.
12	East	...	...	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

July 10	Mofussilite	...	Colombo.
	Inverallan	...	Gopaulpore.
	Meimam (F. S.)	Gauvain	Calcutta.
71	Loire	...	Marseilles.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 20th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packe at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Aug. 31
,,	,, 27	,,	Sept. 7
,,	Aug. 3	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 10	Saturday	,, 25
,,	,, 17	,,	Oct. 2
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 9

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Register-letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 23	Friday	Sept. 3
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 20	,,	Oct. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 26
,,	Oct. 1		

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.
October 4th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE PENHA—July 15th, at Chinchpoogly, Bombay, eldest son of the late Antonio De Penha, Esq., aged 22 years, 7 months, and 16 days, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MATHEW—July 10th, at Salt Hill, Darjeeling, the wife of Dr. Mathew, of twins, son and daughter.
WORGAN—July 12th, at Purneah, the wife of J. B. Worgan, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GOMPERTZ—July 9th, at Bangalore, the wife of H. Gompertz, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAY—July 8th, at Tellicherry, Caroline Reid, wife of Captain F. H. Day, late 66th Regiment, and youngest daughter o the late Major General Faunce, aged 23.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869.

IT must be admitted that the additional clauses introduced by Colonel Marriott into the Loan Bill are commendably stringent. They provide not only that large and distinct sums shall be paid monthly to the account of the Imperial Treasury, but that the act of payment shall be duly notified to the public by a very sufficient breadth of advertisement. If the instalments are not paid in due time the omission will be known to the public as well as the Government. Moreover, the Accountant General will be compelled to take due notice of the default, and secure such remedy as may be in his power. We shall no longer depend upon the Controller, but on the active influence of public opinion and the independent official energy of the Accountant General. Under these additional clauses Rs. 42,200 will have to be lodged monthly in the Treasury, or Rs. 5,06,400 per annum, one-sixth of the whole municipal income.

No well-wisher of the Municipality will disapprove of steps intended to secure the liquidation of debt and the restoration of credit. What our municipal system has most needed from the beginning has been a strict subordination of ends to ways and means. We cannot agree with a fair and enthusiastic correspondent that an unscrupulously energetic expenditure in excess of income is desirable either in public or private life, and we say it detracts from the glory of the Municipal Commissioner that he has attained the ends, so eloquently approved by "Portia," regardless of expense. An administration of that kind is really one which purchases present renown and satisfaction at the cost of the future—a process the future is certain to resent. Moreover, it is a mode of buying the advantages obtained at a very dear, perhaps the dearest, rate; and, by creating financial disorder and uncertainty, by augmenting the burden of taxation—not to pay for fresh and needed improvements, but for old and new loans—the method we have adverted to, it disgusts the ratepayers, and creates that proper feeling, often so unjustly described as an "ignorant impatience of taxation." Besides the large sum we have already mentioned the Municipal Commissioner will be bound to pay a further sum of Rs. 16,000 per mensem, in order to repay the principal and interest on the Fifteen Lakh Loan. Thus more than one-sixth of the annual income of the Municipality will have to be paid out of that income in order to cover and extinguish the debts that have been incurred. It will never do to run into fresh debts and raise fresh loans. The current income minus the amount required to extinguish arrears must be made to meet the current expenditure; in other words, the coat *must* be cut according to the cloth. The practice of incurring liabilities in anticipation of sanction must be abandoned, and some closer approximation must be made towards an exact annual equilibrium. We say "must," not in the spirit of dictation, but of the facts; and mean that if the law, in letter and spirit, is not to be set at defiance the proceedings of the Commissioner must be regulated by the Budget grants. It will be for the Bench to see that the moneys they grant do not form a total in excess of the taxes sanctioned.

At the meeting of the Justices to-day, we observe that the notice paper contains two subjects which may give rise to useful debates, provided that they are approached in the right spirit. The dispute between Mr. Shapoorjee Bengalee and Mr. Crawford ought not to occupy much time; but we admit that enough should be said to make the figures plain and intelligible. What we deprecate is the introduction of rhetoric. Mr. Shapoorjee had a right to set forth what he conceived to be an error needing explanation, and to ask for further explanation if that tendered does not seem sufficient. We have some confidence that he will manfully admit his error, in the first case, and it will be becoming and dignified if Mr. Crawford should, as he ought, accept it in good part, and give credit to Mr. Shapoorjee for the motives which animate himself. Another notice—the revised estimate for 1869—might not improperly be be included in the same debate; and it is a pity that the two notices do not stand nearer together on the paper.

Mr. Blaney has a resolution which ought to excite some attention. The position of Mr. Aitken ought to be determined, and if no notice that he had resigned office as Executive Engineer has been given to the Bench—and we remember none—then it would seem that the Bench has been treated with scant or no courtesy by the authorities. Although the Governor appoints the Executive Engineer, still it is the Corporation which pays him; and they have a right to know when and why he resigned, and why the Government has not thought fit to appoint a successor. The word "dismissal" in the notice is technically, if not actually, incorrect; for we have always understood that Mr. Aitken resigned his appointment. We do not *know* why, nor do we *know* why the Government have abstained from appointing a successor. But a complete explanation, long ere this, ought to have been given to the Bench. We may repeat, what we have often said, that the Bench is only a convenience and a plaything, useful in drawing attention from the really responsible authority—"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council." By the way, if not absolutely out of order, the Chairman might be induced to state how far the famous "small" committees have proceeded with their work. The Sanitary Report, we believe, is nearly ready, but we have not heard that any other than the Sanitary Committee has made the least progress.

WE have reports of a great rising among the tribes south and south-west of Orenburg against the Russians; we are told that all the Turcoman tribes north of the Hindoo Kosh are girding up their loins for a simultaneous assault on the invaders of their country; and we are assured that this rising was to be looked for, had been foretold, but has come sooner than was expected. Of course it was always foreseen that the free tribes of Turkistan would resent the Russian invasion. The question is, Will they succeed in defeating and ousting the invaders? No one ever supposed that the Czar would be able to maintain his new conquest without a struggle or struggles; but judging from the pertinacity hitherto shown by Russia, is it likely that she will suddenly display the want of her national characteristic and lightly recede before opposition, which could not have been wholly unexpected even by her servants? Nothing could be easier than to interrupt a long line of communications like that which connects Orenburg with Samarcand. But it is one thing to interrupt, another to retain. During the American war, both sides repeatedly held for a moment each other's lines; but the aggressor rarely if ever retained his hold for a week. That Russia is not numerically strong in Turkistan we have always said; but numbers, as Britain has shown over and over again, in India, are no criterion of real strength. We shall be very much surprised if the outburst of the tribes does more than cause a temporary interruption to Russian rule. In fact it will simply have the effect of drawing more troops into the valley of the Jaxartes.

Our contemporary, we observe, has again been good enough to take us under his sublime patronage. He alone, it seems, is able to regard the question from diverse points of view; he alone, in addition to a monopoly of the quality of fearlessness, is entitled to be called the many-sided. We detected the action of two minds in a recent article, the one spoiling the other, the one dogmatic, the other dubitative, reasonable. The detection of interpolated sentences, foreign to the body of the article, gave great offence, and brought down upon us, from our self-complacent critic, a lecture on our ignorance and one-sidedness, and a glorification of his own immense knowledge. Our contemporary actually advertises the fact that he must be in the right because he has "taken every opportunity of ascertaining the facts." Considering the odd conclusions he has come to, the assurance was strictly needed. What is the use of knowing the facts if their value and relationship to other facts are not understood? What is the use of ample knowledge to one who calls the military exploits of Russia "pitiful?" It is the writer of the interpolated sentences, not the author of the article, who makes these insolent blunders. We should like to be informed when and where we have ever said that "Russian aggression is as sure in its results as the law of gravitation." Our contemporary has a right to print what he pleases, but he has no right to pen nonsense and palm it off on others.

THE French Emperor seems disposed to conciliate the new Opposition. His Message to the Legislative Body implies that he will grant certain concessions; but until we know what form the concession will assume we cannot guess its value. The right of interpellation, for instance, how will it be guarded? Will it be absolute, as in the House of Commons, or restricted, either by a veto being lodged in the Government or in the Chamber? At present the Deputies are powerless; they can initiate nothing; they can neither put a question nor bring in a bill, nor propound a resolution for the sake of discussion. If the full right of interpellation were granted, they could, of course, debate most things, which might be a gain, would be on the assumption that Parliamentary life will ever be possible to the French. But the Emperor, we imagine, if he concedes the right, will place upon it a great many and rigid restrictions, depriving it of nearly all its value. That a Legislative Body should have a word to say when a tariff is altered, seems only reasonable, yet it is certain that had this right existed a few years ago no French Commercial Treaty would have been signed; and, if the right of the Chamber to accept or reject tariffs be now conceded, we should not be surprised to see some reactionary movements attempted. Lastly, if Ministers are to be eligible as Deputies, and if all Ministers are to sit in the Chamber, a step will be taken towards that responsible Government which, as long as he lives, the Emperor will not allow to exist. Of course many essential powers will remain after these are conceded. In fact the vital force of the Empire—the Emperor's Will—is not touched in the Reform scheme. That is the thing which he would have us believe was specially authorized by the people. They voted, he thinks, that the Emperor should have his own way—whenever he desired it; and unless he loses his senses, rights or no rights, Reform or no Reform, he will exercise to the end the right of having his own way.

A TELEGRAM has been received in India announcing that the Secretary of State has sanctioned all the proposals of the Government of India with regard to the reform of the existing system of weights and measures.

A POONA contemporary has mystified the Presidency by imputing to the Hon. Mr. Bellasis "an important political mission." Mr. Bellasis has gone to Khandeish to perform some simple duties connected with his office. That is all.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Surat on Friday, says—After a long close dry time of it, rain has at length fallen here in good quantity. Up till Tuesday we had had no rain, except some 7 in., and that did little good. The crops were not sown, and there was every prospect of a severe time among the natives. On Tuesday, however, and Wednesday there was rain nearly all day. On Thursday there was a rest again with fine cool weather, and to-day there is another heavy fall. A telegram from Ahmedabad, however, informs me there had been no rain there up till that time, and from a letter from Rajpootana several days before that I had a doleful tale of a parched country, famine prices and fears of a severe season for the people of that district. There has been rain all the way from Bombay to this place, and as far as Broach the country has had a plentiful supply.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. H. B. Montgomery, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, and Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College. He died of diarrhœa on the 11th inst. after only a short illness. He entered the service in 1852, when about twenty-six years old.

THE lamented death of Dr. Montgomery creates a prospective vacancy in the Sanitary Commissionership. Dr. Ranking, the present Commissioner, will shortly vacate the office on attaining the grade of Deputy Inspector General, and Dr. Montgomery would have got the post had he lived. Now the Government will have to choose a successor to Dr. Ranking from among outsiders. If it be held that medical science is necessary to a sanitary commissioner, we should say that a better man than Dr. Cornish could hardly be found; but if engineering science be preferred to medical, Captain Tulloch is the man for the post. Both these gentlemen combine a special knowlege of sanitation with their own respective professions, and we fancy the choice will lie between them.—*Madras Times.*

THE Sir John Lawrence Memorial Fund, which we noticed as having reached the total sum of Rs. 23,795, has had several additions lately. The Begum of Bhopal has given 500 rupees towards it; the Maharajah Holkar 600; and the Maharajah Scindia 500 rupees; the Nawab of Jowrah has subscribed 300 and the Rajah of Rutlam 220. The whole amount subscribed up to date is Rs. 27,618.—*Indian Volunteer Service Gazette.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the vigorous efforts of the Vaccine Department, the inhabitants of Rajpootana do not seem to have much faith in the practice of vaccination. In Tonk, however, and some of the Marwar villages, the vaccinator is welcomed and even sent for. In the hill villages around Aboo the people submit to the vaccinator readily enough; but everywhere else in Rajpootana the staff of vaccinators meet with very indifferent success.—*Pioneer.*

WE fear that General Fytche will take furlough next year, and may not return to India. The old difficulty will recur of satisfactorily filling the office of Chief Commissioner. Of all the officers in the Commission none seems so well fitted for the appointment, by judgment and experience, as Colonel Brown, Commissioner of the Tennasserim Division, and now in England.—*Friend of India.*

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE has arrived in Calcutta and is about to go to Simla and Cashmere. He will devote the cold season to a careful examination of the Buddhist antiquities on the frontier, in the prosecution of certain researches which promise to prove of great interest to scholars. His many friends in Burmah, that is the whole province, will welcome a visit from him early next year, as he goes home by China and the Pacific Railway. Sir Arthur Phayre desires no official employment, we understand, and Orientalism will be the gainer.—*Friend of India.*

IT is to be regretted that General Vanghaly, the Russian Minister at Peking, who lately passed across India from Calcutta to Bombay, was unable to accept Lord Mayo's invitation to visit Simla. The heat was so overpowering at Allahabad, that he would not lose an hour in getting to sea. On this the Viceroy telegraphed instructions to show His Excellency every attention. The General was much pleased with the courtesy with which he met. He manifested a great interest, especially in the cotton culture of the Central Provinces, whence the Russians receive large supplies for their mil's. He was impressed with the regularity and order of everything in the country, its peaceful state, and the apparent absence of soldiers.—*Friend of India.*

THE "Pioneer" hears from Morar that the Allahabad mail for that place and Gwalior was attacked by dacoits on the banks of the Chumbul and robbed on the 10th instant.

THE "Sind News" of Monday last reports that five deaths from heat-apoplexy occurred at Hydrabad, amongst the detachment of Europeans of H. M.'s 82nd Regiment, during the previous fortnight.

CHOLERA, we learn from the Agra paper, has reappeared in the 40th N. I., at that station. There have been two or three cases. Those companies in which it has shown itself were promptly ordered into camp.

ON Monday last at the High Court of the N. W. Provinces three petitions were filed on behalf of a wife against her husband, in the case of Hopkins *versus* Hopkins: the first for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery and cruelty; the second for alimony; and the third for the custody of the children.

A MADRAS paper states that Mr. Thomas Arthur Zscherpel, an indexer in the Government office, fell a victim to sun-stroke on the 11th inst. The deceased went on business into the Fort and while returning home walking about noon, he was struck down near one of the gates of the Fort. He was picked up in an insensible state by a soldier on guard and was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he received treatment until the evening, when he died.

DEFALCATIONS to the extent of two thousand five hundred rupees have, we learn from the "Madras Times," been discovered in the funds of the Madras Asylum Press. The cash-keeper and a clerk are supposed to have made away with the money. The case is before the police authorities. The Deputy Commissioner of Police has held a preliminary investigation and the accused persons have been bailed out. Mr. Thomas, the Superintendent of the Press, has made up the amount of the defalcations.

THE cash-keeper of the Calcutta Custom House, like the cash-book of the Public Works Department, has been invisible (says the "Indian Daily News") for some months, and there is very little likelihood of either the individual or the book appearing again, although the former is supposed to be rusticating at Chandernagore. We learn, however, that the Calcutta Collector of Customs has been called upon to refund the money which has been defalcated—nearly Rs. 30,000: the Government of India being of opinion that Mr. Crawford was to blame in not having exercised a more rigorous check.

WE hear from Lahore (says the "Delhi Gazette") that the question of selecting an outsider or a Punjabee for the third seat on the bench of the Chief Court, has been decided against the outsider, but it had not transpired who was to be the new Judge. We learn also that a Deputy or first Assistant Secretary to Government is to be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,200, and that Mr. Lepel Griffin is to be the first incumbent. A third item is that some action has at last been taken in the matter of the Northern "State" Railway, and that the first section to Rawul Pindee has actually been sanctioned, but nothing much can, after all, be done, as only £300,000 are available for this work out of this year's budget provisions.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, 15TH JULY.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone moved to disagree with all the important amendments of the House of Lords to the Irish Church Bill. After a short debate on the preamble, the Bill was restored by a large majority to the form in which it left the Commons, thus rejecting the possibility of concurrent endowments.

LONDON, 16TH JULY.

The House of Commons in its last night's sitting restored by 290 votes against 218 the clause of the Irish Church Bill which devotes the surplus funds of the Church to charitable purposes. An acrimonious discussion took place during which Mr. Disraeli accused Mr. Bright of having held out a threat of dissolution.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN COLONELS OF THE QUEEN'S AND INDIAN ARMIES.

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

Mr. Cardwell in replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, yesterday, said that much correspondence had passed concerning the supersession of Colonels of the Queen's army by those of the Indian army, and he now, with the consent of the Duke of Argyll, proposed to appoint another committee, including eminent lawyers and members of high rank in the two services. The question for consideration would be the proper relative position of officers in the two services, but Mr. Cardwell said he had no power to make proposals involving a charge upon the Treasury.

The Duke of Argyll had undertaken not to allow promotions pending the enquiry.

LONDON, 15TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet and prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 14th July show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,875,000	Inc. £125,000
Bills discounted	£5,625,000	Dec. £1,750,000
Cash	£19,625,000	Dec. £250,000

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

The Bank of England has this day reduced its rate of discount to three per cent.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 16TH JULY, 4-30 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 5¼. Fives Rs. 9¾. Fives and a half, Rs. 14-2.

Exchange, six months' sight, ——
Freights, Deadweight, rice 15s.
Jute £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s.
Linseed, £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 5-12.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.
Mule Twist, 6 annas 8 pics.
Market for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for twist, better.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

THE following curious letter addressed in July 1866 by Mr. Premchund Roychund to Mr. Candass Narrondass appears in one of the volumes of the Commissioners' proceedings :—

MY DEAR CANDASS,

Don't be angry in your mind that why I am not coming at present. I am rather in difficulty; people have filed suits against me and I am trying to put off for three months; and I am bullied by small paltry debt who don't allow me to sit down even a quarter of an hour, and I am trying to raise one or two lacs, but I am not succeeded yet; if I don't succeed before Monday I think I will have to stop altogether; but don't you be frightened at all and give in, keep up yourself and mind you must always think in your mind that all your money will be paid in full if any remains unpaid to you at all. I have got food in my stomach from you and therefore sure to pay to you rather than pay to any one else. I am now a ruined man; but I know how to do business, so depend upon my word that you will not lose by me a rupee. I have tried up to this day my best, and still trying, to keep up my name; but when I see that they are going to put me in court I will at once give up, or otherwise they will put me in jail, and I don't think you will like that at all. You told my Dossabhoy that I saw Cumla and spoke against you; never mind I have spoken, although I have not done so; still you ought not to listen in these times, you ought to help me rather than listen any thing at all; this is the time to keep up one name and not to fight. I am writing this because I feel it and not with bad motive, and you must further remember that if I thought that such a thing is going to happen in Bombay I would not have told you to go into trade; but who thought of this, and besides it is not all my fault; you yourself voluntarily told me that you like to go to cotton, and therefore I went into joint account; but whoever thought such a time like this, I think no one but God, and that you must admit. I never thought that this time will come, and we shall be all in difficulty; but you just try and keep your name up and you will certainly make money again.

Yours sincerely,

6th July 1866. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

TROOPS HOMEWARD BOUND.

IT may be interesting to our military readers to have some information as to the arrangements determined upon for the departure of troops from India during the season 1869-70. We are enabled to state that the following may be relied upon as the programme :—90th Foot, from Kamptee, will leave Bombay by transport on 1st October; 1-23rd Foot, from Bombay, on the 12th ditto; A. B, and C batteries 14th brigade from the Madras presidency, and head quarters, D, E, and G batteries ditto; R. A. from Bombay on the 16th November; F-14th Brigade R. A. from Nusseerabad on the 27th November; 2nd Dragoon Guards from Mhow on the 1st January; 93rd Highlanders from Jhansie on the 27th February; and the 102nd Foot from Lucknow on the 28th February. Invalids and time-expired men will be sent on each of these occasions. Scarcely any of the regiments going home number half their proper strength. The 90th Foot are 498 strong; 23rd Foot 478; 2nd Dragoon Guards 363; 82nd Foot 497; 93rd Highlanders 500; and 102nd Foot 568.—*Indian Volunteer Service Gazette.*

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

PREPARATIONS go on for the great durbar at Agra. The fall of rain has been so general, and the prospects of the season are so good, that the doubt which existed for a moment as to the propriety of massing so many nobles and troops together, has been removed. The Government of India expects to be in Calcutta in the first week of November. The Duke of Edinburgh will arrive about the middle of December and will spend three weeks or more in the capital, during which there will be a series of festivities. All the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and high officials who are able to come, will be invited as the Viceroy's guests, and the personal conferences on affairs of state which will then take place are expected to be of the greatest benefit to the country. The most complete arrangements are now being made as to sanitary matters during the gathering, the number of chiefs and their followers who are to be present, and all other necessary matters of detail. As was ordered the other day at the Umballa meeting, a sanitary officer will in all probability be attached to each native chief *en route* to Agra, and on any cholera or sickness occurring, will be authorized to stop his march, not permitting him to enter Agra. But as there could not be a better month than January we cannot but hope that there will be no sickness. There will be also a grand industrial exhibition of the Army, British and Native, of the three Presidencies. After the durbar the Viceroy will in all probability take the Duke to Lucknow and if possible run up to Lahore, and afterwards visit Central India to open the Khamgaon Cotton Branch Railway, and probably the line between Jubbulpore and Nag

THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it appears to me both the shareholders of the Elphinstone Company and the public of Bombay will have cause to regret the sale of the property to Government now being negotiated amidst such general rejoicing, I beg you will allow me space in your columns for a few remarks on the subject.

The letter of Government making the offer, stated to be a final one, although written in evident haste, carries on its face that, amidst all their haste, the officers who dictated its terms had a painfully accurate idea of taking care of themselves. It is the rights interests, and estate that are offered for—nothing is said about liabilities, and the price offered is a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up capital of the company, more than the paid-up capital having been expended on the works, as the Government must have reason to believe, it itself being creditors of the company to the extent of ten lacs of rupees. Let us suppose, however, that the Government offer really includes the taking over of the liabilities, as well as the assets of the company, and for a sum equal to the amount expended on the capital account of the company. Not a word is said of interest on the money expended on this account, not even of interest on that portion of it expended in the reclamation of the land handed over to Government for the occupation of the G. I. P. Railway Company, amounting to about seventy-five lacs of rupees, and not a word is said of the expenses of liquidating the company; which, including the remuneration to the liquidators, will amount to a considerable sum. Now, Sir, the very least the Government should have dreamed of offering is a sum equal to the amount expended on the capital account of the company, compound interest on same at five per cent. per annum, if not more, and the cost of liquidating the company, less the amounts of the dividends paid to the shareholders.

But, Sir, were the Government, notwithstanding its declaration that the offer it has made is final, to raise its proposition to the sum indicated, it is questionable if the shareholders should accept it. The construction of the overbridges which it was hoped would lead to demand for accommodation on, and enhancement of the value of the company's property, has been so recently completed that sufficient time has not elasped for it to exhibit the probable effects. The connection of Bombay by railway with Calcutta and the North-West Provinces is not yet complete, and the Suez Canal has yet to be opened, while the Elphinstone Basin into which the steamers that will come through the canal would inevitably enter has yet to be constructed. Is it not, Sir, reasonable to conclude that with the overbridges; railway communication established between Bombay and Calcutta and the North-West; the opening of the Suez Canal; and the construction of the Elphinstone Basin to receive the steamers that come through it, the enormous trade that must necessarily arise in Bombay would circle round the Elphinstone Basin on the Elphinstone Company's property? Now when their property is on the point of becoming of enormous value, but whilst they are suffering from the heart-sickness of deferred hope, is the time when the holders of the Elphinstone land are called upon to part with it at less than its cost! Let them shut their ears to the voice of the tempter and the clink of his coin.

Let us now consider, Sir, how the Bombay public will fare should this sale to Government of the Elphinstone property be carried out.

By it, it is said, the arrangements for the trade of Bombay will be taken out of the hands of a number of rapacious shareholders, solicitous only about dividends, and placed in the hands of a paternal Government solicitous only about the welfare of Bombay and its inhabitants. By this sale, Sir, the arrangements for the trade of Bombay will be taken out of the hands of a large number of commercial men, connected with Bombay, understanding its wants, personally interested in its prosperity, and the value of whose property will be enhanced in accordance with the wisdom with which their arrangements for the trade are made, and placed in the hands of a few men, the majority of whom will have little or no knowledge of the commercial wants of Bombay, little or no personal interest in its prosperity, and who will be subject to the control, through the Government of Bombay, of the Government of the Viceroy, surrounded as it is by men full of bitter jealousy at the growing importance of Bombay and the certainty of her outshining at no distant day, if she does not do so already, Calcutta in commercial splendour.

What has a paternal Government done in Bombay towards affording facilities for the growing trade of the place? If we except the purchase of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, it has done nothing whatever worth speaking of for many years Almost everything that has been done has been done by private enterprise, and to private enterprise alone the inhabitants of Bombay will do well to look for the preparation of their part for the occupation of the imperial commercial position it is destined to fill in the East.

Bombay, 17th July.

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with "Shareholder" in his opinion respecting the offer of Government for the purchase of the Elphinstone property. Par value bearing 6 per cent. interest would not have been too much to offer to investment shareholders. Towards the close of 1867 an editorial in your journal stated that it was the intention of Government to purchase the above property at par, when the shares were at 40 per cent. discount in the market. If made at that time it would have been considered a liberal offer and very acceptable to the majority of shareholders, but to offer the same terms now when the shares are selling at par, and the property is about to yield a handsome dividend, is far from liberal. This offer has had the effect of preventing the shares from rising above par. After all, what becomes of the "immense concession to a private company" that Sir Bartle Frere has been so plentifully abused for?

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

RAJCOTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

14TH JULY.

After a break in the weather of nearly a month, which caused great anxiety to cultivators and others, there was a copious fall of rain yesterday, which was very much needed to revive drooping vegetation.

At a Court of Session held during last week, four Kolees of a village named Nugwada, under talooka Jinjrowana, were convicted of having brutally murdered a Brahmin of that village, but as the Court has not the power to pass and carry out a sentence of death or transportation for life, without the sanction of the Government of Bombay, what the sentence is has not transpired. There are one or two points in connection with this case, which a friend of mine, who conducted it, wishes me to notice. One is the absence of restriction in the carrying of arms by villagers, and the other the utter inefficiency of the rural police, matters which I feel sure will receive due attention by the Political Agent.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 17th, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west by south, thermometer 81·50, rain 1·99 inches.

CANNANORE, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west strong, thermometer 76, barometer 29·956, rain 1 inches 23 cents.

VINGORLA, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind strong south, thermometer 82, rain 17 cents.

CARWAR, 17th, 9-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind strong south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·90, rain 44 cents.

COCHIN, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·960, sky cumulus.

TUTICORIN, 17th, 10-11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·88.

KOLAPORE, 17th, 12 noon.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 74.

PAUMBEN, 17th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·90.

CARWAR, 18th, 4 P.M.—Wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·89, rain 69 cent.

COCHIN, 18th, 10th A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·950, rain 56 cent.

VINGORLA, 18th, 8-10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-high, thermometer 81, rain 1 inch 15 cent.

KOLAPORE, 18th, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 74.

CANNANORE, 18th, 4-13 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·910, rain 2 inches 12 cents.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
July 11th Sunday	0	17	0	36	0	19
,, 12th Monday	1	44	6	99	3	66
,, 13th Tuesday ...	3	46	4	12	1	43
,, 14th Wednesday.	3	52	2	84	4	47
,, 15th Thursday ...	1	48	0	45	1	93
,, 16th Friday	2	93	2	74	2	51
,, 17th Saturday ...	4	15	4	72	1	57
For the week	17	15	22	22	15	76
Previously Registered.	31	50	36	93	26	31
Total fall	48	45	59	15	42	7

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ETOLA.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY AT SURAT.

The enquiry into the cause of the late railway accident at Etola was opened on Thursday morning before Mr. Hope, Collector. Captain White, consulting engineer for railways, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Currey, general manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was in attendance, and with him Mr. Prescot (of Messrs Keir, Prescot, and Winter, Bombay).

Nusserwanjee Merwanjee, who had been guard of the train, was the first witness examined. He deposed—I am a guard and in the service of the B. B. & C. I. R. Company. On the 28th ultimo I was in charge of the up-train as head guard, having under me Cooverjee Pestonjee as second guard. We left Baroda at 9-10 A.M. At the eighth mile from Baroda I heard the danger whistle. I at once applied my brake. In about one minute the train came nearly to a stand-still so that I jumped off. The train was composed as follows:—one brake next to the engine, then one single-storied third-class carriage, then four double-storied third-class, one second-class, one first-class, one horse box and my brake. I saw on alighting that the horse-box, and five third-class carriages and one second were all right on the rails. The first-class and the other second-class in front of it had gone off the line, which is curved, and ran down into the field, without, however, being at all injured. They were still attached by the chains. The two double-storied third-class carriages which were next were turned completely upside down and smashed to pieces, the wheels having gone through them till they reached the ground. The next third-class was turned over on its side only and scarcely injured. The two third-class carriages in front of all were merely a foot or so off the rails. The brake and engine were on the rails. There is a curve of about a mile at this place, and the carriages had gone off on the inner side of the curve. There were very few passengers in the train, altogether not above 200. Of these the greater part were in the latter five third-class carriages. In the front five there were only from 50 to 75. In the two of those which were smashed I counted twenty-two in all injured and uninjured. I am sure there were no more. In the other three I cannot say exactly how many there were, but from ten to fifteen was the limit. On looking for the cause of the accident I found the carcase of a buffalo lying beside the line, about two feet in front of the last second-class carriage (which remained on the line) Its head was lying along the side of the rail, one horn across the rail with the tip buried in the ground. The rest of the body was lying outside the rail and very much cut up. This was on the outer side of the curve. The carcase was so cut up and torn that one could not say where the buffalo had been first struck, or where the wheels had passed over it. I looked at the fence and saw that it was broken down in several places. There are no rails just there, but a sort of hedge, partly of thorns and partly of prickly pear. There are rails a little further on, both north and south. I at once turned to the rescue of the passengers and found that eight had been killed on the spot. Five more were lying about clear of the carriages, and on rising were found to be only shaken. They said they did not know how they had come there: and I believe they must have been pitched out by the shock. The remaining nine were all jammed underneath the carriages. We got them out one by one with the aid of screwjacks, of which there were two on the engine and one in the brake, besides one afterwards brought from Etola. They had all their proper fittings. All the nine were got out in course of time. Three of them died, one about half an hour after he was got out, one an hour after, and some nearly three hours afterwards—after medical aid had arrived. Five others were seriously hurt, and one slightly. The three men who died would not, I think, have been saved by earlier medical assistance.

Mr. William Minet, acting locomotive superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was next examined. He described the cow-catcher, adopted by the company from an American model, and now in general use on the line. It was so strong that it never got out of order, and he regarded it as superior to any in India—as almost perfect. If it met a buffalo or cow it threw it off the line, sometimes cutting it in two, and always killing it. The only risk was that the legs of the animal got cut off, so that in its dying struggles it got below the catcher and entangled among the following wheels; but during his three years' experience he had known of only two cases of that kind in addition to the present. He considered that if the engine itself went over the body there was little risk; and in these two cases—which happened with goods trains—the only damage was that of throwing a couple of waggons off the line. From the 1st January to 9th May the engine drivers had reported sixty-four cases in which animals had been thrown off or run over.

By Mr. Prescot—The question of the improvement of the cow-catcher had been under consideration by the Company for some time.

Cooverjee Pestonjee, also a guard on the train deposed—On the 25th I was in the train to Bombay and in the first brake next the engine. I saw a buffalo come through some bushes from the left or east side of the line and try to run across. On getting on to the bank by the rail it passed across about a yard or more in front of the engine, which must have struck it down at once. At the same instant I saw the engine-driver get up and give the danger whistle, and I jumped down and put on my brake. I did not jump off before, because we see animals on the line thousands of times, and they usually shy away at the train. At the same time I felt my brake jump, immediately the hook joining my brake to the engine broke, and the engine ran ahead. My brake remained on the rails and stopped almost immediately. I got down and began to let out the passengers, who were screaming. This witness then described the scene in much the same way as last witness, and stated that by the orders of the first guard he went to the first level crossing behind to tell the gate-keeper to stop any coming train. Then he had looked after the luggage, and when the people came from Baroda he assisted in taking out eight dead bodies.

The Magistrate—There is no question as to the number killed, is there Mr. Currey, for that is no part of my commission?

Mr. Currey—The only thing is that there has been a paragraph in a native paper as to the numbers killed.

The Magistrate—Oh, there has been a good deal as to the time of the arrival of assistance and the number injured; but I don't go into that, because it is no part of my commission.

Mr. Currey—It rests entirely with you.

The Magistrate—I merely mention that, because it is irrelvant to my enquiry.

Mr. Currey—I would rather rest it entirely with you.

The Magistrate then said he did not think there was any question as to the number killed, and he would not go into these figures, save in an incidental way.

Witness—How many living were taken out I can't quite remember, nor can I say who died after being taken out. At the time of the accident the train was going from 25 to 27 miles an hour. I have often seen this sort of affair with cattle. Sometimes they fall between the rails and the train passes over them and then we stop and go back and throw the carcasses off the line. I have been a guard two and a half years, and was thrown off the line before by cattle.

Mr. John Thomas, locomotive foreman at Baroda, deposed to getting a telegram of the accident at 10-20 A.M. on the 25th. He immediately got steam up on an engine, got all his staff at the old station, and about fifty men from the new one and started at 11-55 from the new station. He had sent for Dr. Johnston and was detained a little at the new station waiting medical assistance. When he got to the scene of the accident he did not carefully observe the position of the bullock, but he recollected that it was almost half grown and was lying along the rail. It looked as if a roller had passed over—it was lying all in a heap with every bone broken and the skin cut only on the neck. After describing the state of the train witness, on cross-examination by Mr. Prescot, said he had been an engine-driver on this line for three years, and had run into scores of animals, and the cow-catcher always threw them clear.

The Magistrate—You have run over scores?

Witness—Well, sir, perhaps that's too strong, but I have run over several. One morning I ran over fourteen and there was a fellow driving them on the line. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—Well, did you take one after another, or how?

Witness—Took them all of a heap, sir. (Laughter.) I dont say the engine struck every one.

The Magistrate—How many did it strike?

Witness—About half a dozen at least.

The Magistrate—Well, I think you would soon get up to your scores at that rate. We wont modify that answer.

Witness—I wish to withdraw that, sir, I would not say scores. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—Well, if you ran over scores on one morning you would soon get up to scores.

Witness, on further examination by Mr. Prescot, said he considered the cow-catcher most effective. He had seen men driving the cattle on the line—every driver could tell that. He had seen them doing so—well he must not say scores of times as he did before—but he had seen men driving cattle on the line, particularly at this season when there was a bit of good grass about. Cattle on the line never would run down the bank but ran along the line till they were killed.

Thomas Akhurst, engine-driver, was the next witness. He had driven on this line for eighteen months, chiefly between Baroda and Bulsar, and frequently was troubled with cattle on the line. The cow-catcher struck them and threw them off, and a rare good piece of construction it was. (A laugh.) Sometimes only the legs of the animals were cut off and the body got below the cow-catcher, but he never felt his engine lifted by it. He was nearly eleven years on the Madras line, but never saw cattle there, as the fencing was good, and he did not think there were cattle in the country along the line.

Mr. W. T. Wilkinson, district traffic superintendent, who often travelled on the engine, deposed as to the cow-catcher generally clearing the line. Only on one occasion that he was in the train the animal got beneath, and by struggling among the wheels threw a carriage off the rails. He thought that now when Government required a report of every animal killed the drivers would report carefully; but formerly they had told him they did not, as they would then have to write more letters about every case, and they did not wish to involve themselves in correspondence.

This was all the evidence for the day, and the members of the Court then proceeded to the railway station and inspected an engine, with each description of cow-catcher in use on the line.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY.

The following witnesses were examined to-day:—

John Fisher, engine-driver, deposed that he had been nine months in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. He had been running between Bulsar and Ahmedabad, and had not been much troubled by cattle on the line. He had twice run over cattle—once with a slow train, when he pulled up before it got among the wheels of the carriages, and once with a fast train, when he felt his engine rise and saw blood on the wheels when he got in. He had been four years on the Madras line, and ran into only one bullock there. He attributed that to the good fences, for he had seen plenty of cattle grazing outside. The grass between the fences was sold to natives, who cut and removed it.

Mr. Thomas Drewett, locomotive foreman at Parell, deposed to having been an engine-driver when the line was under construction. During five years driving he had run into cattle at times, and so far as he could recollect, always knocked them to one side. As locomotive foreman he had seen engines come in with marks of dead cattle on the wheels, but he did not mean to say this arose from the wheels going over the animals, because he did not see them run over, and the blood and hair might have been bespattered from the cow-catcher. He considered the new guard to be the best he had seen—in this country or in Egypt.

By Mr. Prescot—The cow-catcher on the Egyptian line acted very well indeed. There they had to contend chiefly with camels. At one time there was no fence between Alexandria and Suez, and he recollected once going with the overland mails and sweeping off seven camels with their baggage. But of course the camel was longer in the legs than the bullock, and there was not the danger of their getting under the cow-catcher.

George Thompson, engine-driver, who had been four years in the service of the Company, deposed that he had often run into cattle, but all small ones, and perhaps one in ten was not knocked off the line. During his experience perhaps ten or a dozen had got below the cow-catcher. He reported only the cases in which he killed the bullock, and if—as frequently happened—the animal got up again and walked off, why, of course, there was no necessity to stop in order to ascertain whether it was dead. (Laughter.) There was no use pulling up when he saw a bullock on the line, as that would only throw it on the four foot. His plan was to open his cylinder taps in order to throw a jet of steam on either side to frighten them and then go right at them.

Mr. Thomas Joyer, resident engineer of the division between Baroda and Ahmedabad, Mr. Geo. H. Bayly, resident engineer in charge at Bombay, and Mr. Andrew Charles Hall, resident engineer of the Subrowuttee extension, were then examined principally as to the fences on the line, and their opinion as to cow-catchers. These witnesses generally spoke of continual instructions and efforts to make and maintain a good fence. The artificial fences, however, had been stolen or had disappeared, and that most entirely in the neighbourhood of game, a second almost impression being to have an artificial fence on black soil. As to a line fence they had found very great difficulty in raising one. In some places it would not grow continuously, but left large gaps. Then where it did spring it was destroyed while yet tender by fires kindled by the natives to burn up rough grass. Another obstruction was that the natives along the line would have nothing but the most convenient right of way, and when a footpath was closed by a line fence, they just made a gap through it. This was unnecessary with a post and wire fence, as the wires bent sufficiently to allow them to get through between; but such was the preference of the natives for a free right of way that they would not go a few yards to a style, and had, in fact, broken down a gate lately put up—so that even styles would require to be very easy. Herdsmen drove their cattle on the line, too, for the sake of the grass, and some of these had been prosecuted and convicted. There had never yet been an efficient fence on the line, and it would require a very numerous staff to rear and watch a natural line-fence till it reached a height. As to cow-catchers these witnesses spoke in favour of a larger one than that now in use on the line. They were larger and more efficient in America, and the drivers there had more confidence in them, put on more speed, if anything, when they expected a collision, and threw them better off the line than in India. In America the law did not require that every engine should have a cow-catcher—in fact they fined the owner for having a cow killed—but there were no fences in the country and no driver would go out without a cow-catcher.

The enquiry was then adjourned till Saturday morning.

IN THE MATTER OF RAGOWJEE POONJA, AN INSOLVENT.

AT the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Monday last, before the Hon'ble M. R. Westropp, Commissioner, the petition of Ragowjee Poonja came on for further hearing and judgment.

The Commissioner first asked the insolvent a few questions.

The Commissioner—How is it that you say you don't remember anything about the fifty damaged bales of cotton for which you gave your signature?

Insolvent—Those bales were not purchased for me; I believe they were purchased for my constituent, a Marwarree. I don't remember anything about the transaction, but I saw the signature in the book and must have given the signature for the Marwarree.

The Commissioner—In that part of your schedule, under the name of Sugneeram Jewraz, you have put besides the debt due to Fimlay, Scott, & Co. a debt of Rs. 800 to Pelly & Co.?

Insolvent—Yes.

The Commissioner—Was that transaction with Pelly and Co. also carried on by you in the name of Sugneeram Jewraz?

Insolvent—Yes.

The Commissioner then said—In this case the insolvent's schedule was filed on the 16th November 1868, and amended on the 26th of January 1869 by inserting the names of certain partners in the transactions of the insolvent. On the 1st of March 1869, the adjournment having taken place at the insolvent's own desire, the case came on before my late learned brother Tucker—in using the term late I am happy to say that it is only applicable to his judicial career and not to his existence, which I hope may be a long and very useful one to the people of this country in the new and high sphere to which he has been most deservedly called. The charges which were made against the insolvent on the first of March 1869 were six in number; and on that occasion Mr. Scoble appeared for the opposing creditor, Lukhumsey Bhojraz, and Mr. Dunbar on behalf of Finlay, Scott, & Co. Lukhumsey Bhojraz, for whom Mr. Scoble appeared, seems to have been active in conducting the opposition. The six grounds which he alleged were—firstly, concealment of books and papers; secondly, reckless trading, and incurring liabilities without proper means of paying the same; thirdly, that the schedule is incomplete; fourthly, that the particulars are incorrect (these two seem very much akin, and I see little differences between them); fifthly, false entries in the books; and sixthly, concealment of property. A considerable amount of evidence was taken on that day, but the case was far from being completely investigated, for there was not sufficient time for that purpose. It was only as a precaution that Mr. Justice Tucker then committed the insolvent to prison until the further hearing, as he thought that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the insolvent on the charges of withholding books, concealing property, and making false entries in the accounts; and that he had traded recklessly and fraudulently. The insolvent had on that occasion been examined on behalf of the opposing creditors only, and had not been cross-examined by his own counsel, and the very intricate nature of the case was such as to render it impossible for the Court to obtain a clear view of the various and complicated relations of the insolvent in the course of his business at that stage of the inquiry. No doubt there was a strong *prima facie* case of concealment of books made out on that occasion, and very considerable confusion arose as to the various characters in which the insolvent had carried on his business. Without a very lengthened investigation and a full knowledge by the counsel who was examining the insolvent as to the chronology of the transactions and events in his trading career, it would have been impossible to have given the Court any clear idea of the real state of the case. When on the 21st and 28th June, the insolvent's own counsel examined him before me, he went chronologically through the insolvent's whole history, and presented it to me in a clearer light than that in which it was presented to my brother Tucker. The case had been previously brought on before Sir Joseph Arnold, who thought it right to discharge the insolvent from further custody. On the 21st of June the hearing was renewed before me. It occupied the greater portion of that day, and the insolvent himself was examined at great length. There was no time to complete the case on that day, and I then adjourned it to last Monday, when the case was continued and finished with the exception of the questions which I have put to the insolvent to-day. The case presents some very peculiar features. The insolvent seems to have been more or less mixed up with what have been called six firms. Of these, one (Jetha Poonja and Co.) seems to have had five different phases. I shall go through the firms in order.

The first firm in which he was concerned was Chutterbhooj Assaria and Co. That firm consisted of four partners—1, Chutterbhooj Assaria (paternal uncle of the insolvent); 2, Bhanjee Bhoja; 3, Velji Dya; 4, Poonja Assaria (father of the insolvent). The insolvent has deposed, without contradiction, that he was not a partner in that firm, but that he managed its business, which was carried on at Bombay alone.

The second firm, with which he was connected, was that of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co. (a name compounded of the names of the insolvent and his uncle already mentioned). In it the partners were first, the firm of Chutterbhooj Assaria & Co., which had an eight annas share, and the other partners were eleven other persons (named in insolvent's schedule, and not apparently members of his family). These eleven persons had the remaining eight annas share amongst them. The insolvent's uncle, Chutterbhooj, in his evidence before Mr. Justice Tucker, described the insolvent as having a sub-share in this firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co., but has not specified what share. The insolvent denies that he had any sub or other share in this firm, or was otherwise interested in it than as a son of Poonja Assaria, who in his capacity as a member of the firm of Chutterbhooj Assaria & Co., which firm was, as stated, a partner in this firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co. to the extent of eight annas. I think that the insolvent spoke truly in saying that his interest was merely such as a son, undivided in property from his father, can, amongst Hindus, be said to have and I do not think that his uncle intended to imply more than that. In this part of India, it has been said, that only under certain circumstances can the son compel a partition in the life of his father. Mayukha, ch. IV., s. IV., pl. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. I remember a case in which the late Supreme Court, Sir M. Sausse, C.J., giving judgment, held that those circumstances did not exist, and dismissed a bill filed by a son against his father (both natives of the Southern Mahratta Country) for a partition *recente petre*. The insolvent admitted that he and his brothers were united in family with his father, and further that the insolvent managed this firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj and Co., by virtue of his position as manager of the firm of Chutterbhooj Assaria and Co., which, as we have seen, had the lion's share in the firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj and Co. I may add that amongst Hindus there is nothing unusual in the use of a son's name in the father's firm, although really the son may not be a partner. It is considered an auspicious practice to employ the son's or other near relative's name. In the next firm which I have to mention, (Jetha Poona & Co.), we have an instance in point. The firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co. carried on its business in Bombay until the month of Assur in the Sumvut year 1920, when it failed. Its liquidation was managed by Chutterbhooj Assaria, the uncle of the insolvent. Several suits were brought against the firm of Ragowjee & Co., in which the insolvent was joined as a defendant. He did not take defence, and judgments accordingly were recovered against him as well as against the other partners of the firm. One of those judgments, being still unsatisfied, he has included in his schedule, as also two other debts of that firm for which I understand that judgments have not been recovered. Mr. Scoble's client, as a creditor of the firm of Jetha Poonja & Co., objects to this, as tending to diminish the assets of the insolvent, which would be payable amongst the creditors of that firm. But so far from thinking that to be a valid objection to the discharge of the insolvent, I think that he has behaved honourably in not defending those actions. True it is that he may not have been a trade partner either in the firm of Chutterbhooj Assaria & Co., or in that of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co. No specific share may have been assigned to him. But his father, from whom he was not divided, was a member of the former firm, and in that capacity or for a member of the latter firm, and further, he (the insolvent) managed both firms, and the Bombay public undoubtedly regarded him as a partner to all intents and purposes in both firms. It is unnecessary for me to decide whether or not; if he had in the first instance resisted the actions brought against him as a partner in the firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co., he could have made a successful defence. He would have at least had considerable difficulty in doing so. Being, as he knew, a reputed partner, his name appearing in that of the firm, and moreover living with his father, and no doubt in this respect of personal expenses, drawing with him on the father's share of the profits as a common fund for the sustenance of the family, he took the more honourable part in not disputing his liability for the debts of the firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co. Under such circumstances, and having more than once allowed judgment to go by default against him, he thenceforward would have found it impossible successfully to deny his liability for the other debts of that firm, and therefore for his own protection was right to insert them in his schedule. As, however, he will have to swear to the correctness of his schedule, it will be better that he should amend it, so far as it relates to the firm of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj and Company, as to describe himself as a reputed partner rather than as an actual partner in it. The insolvent has not, he has sworn, any of the books of that firm in his possession. His uncle, Chutterbhooj Assaria, has admitted that he is in possession of them, and has offered to produce them for the inspection of the opposing creditors. That offer their counsel has declined.

The third firm in which the insolvent was concerned is that of Jetha Poonja and Co., and that, as I said, has gone through five different phases, and has created a great deal of difficulty and confusion in the investigation of this case. It took its name from the younger brother of the insolvent, who is named Jetha Poonja, and is only ten years old, and, according to the insolvent's statement, has never been a partner in the firm; and even if he had been a partner he could only have been so in the matter of profit, inasmuch as he was a minor. The adoption of his name as a trading name, was, as already stated, nothing more than is usual among Hindoo families, that the name of a younger member of the family should be taken for luck. Being a family name there is nothing improper in that, and there was no concealment in the matter, and the firm seem to have carried on business in Panwell respectably for some time. It was started in 1918, and consisted of the firm of Chutterbhooj Assaria, which had a nine annas share, and Bharmull Purbhut who had a seven annas share, and was managed by the insolvent. He was not a partner. At the end of S. 1919 Bharmull Purbhut left it. The firm then entered on its second phase, its business was from the beginning of S. 1920. Its books, down to that period, the insolvent's uncle, Chutterbhooj Assaria, is in possession of, and has offered to produce them for inspection by the opposing creditors. That offer they have declined. So far, therefore, the insolvent must be acquitted of concealment of books.

We now come to the third phase of the firm of Jetha Poonja and Co., and that was the firm carried on in 1921. The partnership then consisted of Bharmull Purbhut, the insolvent and the insolvent's brother, Madan Poonja. Its capital was supplied by Bharmull Purbhut and Co. They traded for twelve months only, at Bombay and Panwell. The Bombay business was carried on at the office of Bharmull Purbhut and Co. Bharmull was examined by Mr Justice Tucker, and he denied the possession of the books but the insolvent has positively sworn that they were in Bharmull's possession, and to the fact that Bharmull Purbhut & Co. supplied the capital, which latter fact seems to be admitted. It looks as if the insolvent spoke the truth when he says that the books were in the possession of Bharmull, and I believe them to have been so, notwithstanding Bharmull's denial before Mr. Justice Tucker. It is reasonable to suppose that the party supplying the capital, and in whose office in Bombay the Bombay business was carried on, would have the custody of the books. The Panwell books, it has been sworn, were brought to the Bombay office when the business of that third firm of Jetha Poonja & Co. ceased at the end of 1921, and that I also think to be most probably true. There were writs issued against the insolvent in 1921 and 1922 in respect of the debts of Ragowjee Chutterbhooj & Co.; a great many of them were uncompromised and in order to avoid arrest the insolvent went to H. H. the Nizam's territory. According to his own account, he did not whilst there trade, but acted as the agent for Merwanjee Framjee Panday. He remained there for nine months, but having heard that his uncle had made considerable progress in arranging the debts, and had compromised one of the largest of them, for which a writ had been issued against the insolvent for a sum exceeding one lac of rupees, he thought he might return to Bombay in comparative safety, and accordingly returned at the end of nine months, the insolvent, having come back to Bombay—he did not keep any books whilst he was in the Nizam's territory—he wrote up what remained unwritten of the accounts of Jetha Poonja & Co. That is, he wrote up the books of the third firm whose business stopped in the year 1921, and during the latter part of 1921 he was employed in that work in the office of Bharmull Purbhut & Co., in Bombay. He says he completed the writing up of the books in the months of Asarh 1922. And in the succeeding month Bharmull Purbhut & Co. failed and took the benefit of Act 28 of 1865. For the reasons already given, I believe the books containing the business of the firm of Jetha Poonja & Co., when in its third phase, viz., in 1921, to have been and to be in the possession or control of Bharmull Purbhut, and therefore I exonerate the insolvent of the concealment of those books, which was the gravest of the charges brought against him.

The firm of Jetha Poonja & Co. in its fourth phase appeared early in S. 1923. The partners then were—1, the insolvent; 2, his brother Madan Poonja, and 3, Gumbeermull Settia. They did not speculate in cotton, but traded together as muccadams for eight months; some loss having been sustained in the business, Gumbeermull Settia left the firm. The insolvent states that there are no debts due by that firm, and consequently no creditors of it are named in his schedule, and nothing to the contrary has been established. Its trade was carried on at Bombay and Panwell.

We now come to the third phase of the firm of Jetha Poonja & Co., in its fifth and last phase. The partners were the insolvent and his brother Madan Poonja. They traded in cotton, as the insolvent admits, without any capital whatsover, and have incurred debts to an amount exceeding half a lac of rupees, all of which the insolvent has stated to have been incurred after Gumbeermull's retirement.

In the same year, S. 1923, the insolvent carried on a like business in partnership with his brother Madan Poonja and his uncle Veljee Assaria for about nine months, under the name and firm of Madan Veljee & Co. This firm does not appear to have had any capital, and has incurred debts to the amount of Rs. 9,071.

In the same year, S. 1923, the insolvent made at least two consignments in cotton to England, one through Finlay, Scott & Co., on which he became liable for a debt of Rs. 5,385, and the other through Pelly & Co., on which he became liable for a debt of Rs. 800. These consignments were made by him in the name of his servant, Sugneeram Jewraz, for the purpose of concealing the fact that the insolvent himself was the consignor, because he says there were writs out against him in his own name of Ragowjee Poonja. He says that Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, then broker of Finlay, Scott & Co., was fully aware that the consignment through them in the name of Sugneeram Jewraz was really that of the insolvent. And that as well in that instance and another consignment made by the insolvent in the same year through Finlay, Scott & Co., in the name of Ismael Husson, also a servant of the insolvent, in which there was a loss of Rs. 1,564, the broker, Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, fully sanctioned the employment by the insolvent of what may be called these fictitious trading names, as neither of the persons named had any interest whatever in the consignments. So far from there being any evidence that Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. knew that the insolvent was the real consignor, the evidence, so far as it goes, is quite to the contrary. They appear to have been deceived in both instances, and actually in the Ismael Husson case to have brought an action against the wrong man. The insolvent says that he had the permission of Sugneeram Jewraz and Ismael Husson to employ their names, but this is no justification for his conduct. There is not any evidence that Messrs. Pelly & Co. knew that the insolvent was the real consignor in the case already mentioned with respect to them. Whether the insolvent meant to deceive Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. and Messrs. Pelly & Co. or their English consignees, or persons entering into business transactions with him in Bombay, his conduct in trading in fictitious names is reprehensible and cannot be passed over by this court without notice.

He has lodged his books for the year 1923 with the Official Assignee and has, by a witness, Madan Assar, shown that a cotton press book referred to in those books is not in his possession or power. It belonged to that witness, and its production was twice demanded of him by the insolvent, but the witness states that it being a mere muccadam's books, he took no care of it after the cotton transactions to which it related were over, and has lost or mislaid it. The other books I have already stated the insolvent has accounted for by showing that they are not in his custody or power.

Two guarantee transactions were not entered in his books for S. 1923, but the insolvent has, I think, sufficiently accounted for their absence by stating that, being merely guarantees, he was at a loss to know how they should be entered in the ordinary books of his own trading transactions.

The insolvent has, I think, in the year 1923 (1866-1867) misconducted himself by incurring trade debts in the fifth firm of Jetha Poonja & Co., and in the firm of Madan Veljee & Co., without capital, and without reasonable expectation of being able to meet redrafts in the event of deficiency. He also has misconducted himself in the same year by trading secretly in fictitious names for purposes of deception. He has not satisfactorily accounted for his total oblivion in the case of the purchase of 50 damaged bales of cotton from Sewjee Ludha. Although I cannot, in the absence of positive evidence, go so far as Mr. Scoble argues, I should, as to presums that he purchased that damaged cotton for the purposes of fraudulent adulteration, and as it is possible that the transaction was not his but that of his Marwarree constituent, who accompanied him to the shop of Sewjee Ludha, and in whose name, as Sewjee Ludha stated, the insolvent wished that the transaction should be entered. But the conduct of the insolvent in affecting to forget all about such a purchase until the entry signed by him was placed in his hand, is, to say the least of it, unsatisfactory.

Taking into consideration all the facts of this case, and that the more serious charges such as concealment of books, wilfully falsifying his schedule and books, and concealment of property, have failed, and that the insolvent has already undergone some imprisonment, and that his case has been pending for a long time in this court, the order which I shall make is, that the further hearing of his petition be adjourned for six calendar months without protection. That will, I think, sufficiently mark the court's sense of such misconduct as has been established against him.

Mr. Scoble's argument that the insolvent has resorted to this court in order to screen his father and family and their property from liability to creditors, has not escaped my attention. If such liability exist, the discharge of the insolvent cannot effect it, and both he and they will be mistaken if they attribute any such efficacy to the order for his discharge, whensoever it may be made. No proof has been given of any concealment by the insolvent of any share to which he may be entitled in family property.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WARDEN and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

THE QUEEN *vs.* MULHARI LANJEEBAL AND OTHERS.

MR. J. W. ROBERTSON, District Magistrate of Tanna, convicted the accused of having conveyed for hire passengers without a license, and sentenced each, under section 14 of Act 35 of 1850, to pay a fine of Rs. 200, to be recovered, if not paid, as laid down in section 14 of Regulation 19 of 1827. On appeal, the Acting Session Judge, Mr. A. Bosanquet, confirmed the conviction, but reduced the fine to Rs. 50 each, to be recovered as directed by section 16 of Act 35 of 1850. After the order of the Session Judge had been communicated to the District Magistrate, the latter addressed a letter to the Registrar of the High Court with the following remarks:—"The fines not having been paid, recourse for their recovery was accordingly had, as laid down in section 14 of Regulation 19 of 1827, under which appeal must be preferred within eight days 'as hereinafter allowed.' Such

ratesble value : ten per cent. is deducted from this for repairs. . . .

The wheel and house tax has fallen off from Rs. 2,55,610 in 1867 to Rs. 2,49,083 in 1868. It is probable there may be an addition of a couple of thousand to the assessments for 1868 during the current year, still the result is not satisfactory.

After a table showing the yield of the water rates for each year from the commencement of the water supply up to December 1868 the Municipal Commissioner remarks :—]

There was a windfall this year, in the shape of Government water rates in arrears up to the 31st December 1868, which were compounded for the sum of Rs. 1,56,680-6-4.

The revised estimate for the year of 4 lakhs included Government water rates.

Government water rates are from 1st January 1869 fixed quarterly by meter at 2¾rds of the town rate. The actual yield is about Rs. 13,000 per quarter, or say Rs. 50,000 per annum.

The falling off in the meter assessments is owing to still further reduction of price to the railway companies (reported to the Bench), on their reducing their haulage rates to the Municipality.

Considerable assessments for last quarter of 1868 continue to be made.

License Tax.

Our great deficit is in this item.

I originally estimed its yield at 3½ lakhs. The Bench revised the estimate to 4 lakhs, and the yield has been Rs. 2,12,965-8-0.

In my evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council in December last, I stated at some length the reasons for the failure of this tax, and explained how the estimate formed had been far too high (see pages 5 and 6 of committee's report). We were only able to continue recovering the tax up to the end of the 1st quarter of this year.

There is no doubt the Act has been largely evaded. A few payments were made after 31st March 1869, which account for the difference between the yield shown in the appendix and the actual recoveries up to 31st March 1869.

The principle of assessment being in most items different from the tax of 1866 and 1867 no comparison can well be made.

This most objectionable tax has happily been abolished, and a better form of taxation introduced for the current year.

CHAPTER XVI.—SEPARATION OF ASSESSING AND COLLECTING DEPARTMENT, IRREGULARITIES, AND DEFALCATIONS.

During the past year some irregularities came to light, and led gradually to a conviction that the system of combining the assessing and collecting departments, as introduced by me in 1865 with the sanction of the Bench, was unsuitable in connection with occupiers' rates, however sound from a theoretical point of view.

The chief cases were those in the Tent Establishment for the recovery of wheel tax from labour carts, and the establishment for recovery of the halalcore cess for the period prior to 1st July 1867, when Act IV. of 1867 legalized it.

All the papers have been published, and at various times formed the subject of lengthy discussion by the Bench. Proceedings were instituted against the parties chiefly concerned, and were subsequently abandoned from want of ground on which to sustain the charge. There was no actual loss.

As there existed considerable misapprehension as to the cause of withdrawal, I addressed the following letter to the solicitor :—

"In October last, before the Bench meeting on the subject I asked your advice as to the possibility of instituting criminal proceedings against the general inspector, Yeshwantrao Balwant, and the shroff Temoojee.

"I was advised that there was no ground for a criminal charge. The Finance Committee were of the same opinion. At the next Bench meeting, however, the Bench resolved that you should endeavour to prosecute these persons.

"Subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, an information was lodged by Mr. Maidment, warrants were issued, and after several adjournments the prosecution was withdrawn.

"I, of course, am aware that in this matter you acted from first to last under the advice of the best counsel obtainable, and that the prosecution was dropped, not because of the illness of the Controller (as is supposed by many), but because there was no ground upon which to sustain a criminal charge against either of the parties.

"The misapprehension which exists on this point is injurious to us all, and to dispel it and, at the same time, to place the facts on record, I solicit the favour of your replying to this letter in such form as will admit of no misapprehension for the future."

Their reply, which is of great length, includes counsel's (Mr. McCulloch's) opinion, and concludes with the following :—

"Mr. McCulloch acted throughout on behalf of the Justices, and you will perceive from what we have stated, that it was not the illness of Mr. Maidment, but the impossibility of proving the charge, that led him to withdraw it."

The papers may be perused by any Justice who desires to see them.

To understand the enormous difficulty of checking the collection of the halalcore cess it must be remembered that the cess could not be legally demanded, and no demand could therefore be enforced. All payments were in point of fact voluntary ; and as the Act contemplated a demand for halalcore cess equal only to what the party would have to pay for ordinary private service—and that service was paid for in most cases by a head rate—the cess itself prior to Act IV. of 1867 involved in most cases a census, taken roughly on the spot, of the number of inhabitants in each house, or an application to each individual inhabitant—no previous assessments *could* be made. With such difficulties to be faced, I now only regret that I tried to recover the cess at all. Owing to the suspicions against the general inspector of the Tent Department, who had also the supervision of this branch, I considered it advisable to request the Controller himself to re-institute a careful scrutiny of the receivers' books with the counterfoils of bills shown to have been issued, and he found the amount of the bills to tally with the cash received into the office.

Owing to the avalanche of occupiers' bills which followed Act IV. of 1867, and the hand-to-mouth system against which we have been struggling for years past, with no cash balance available upon which to draw, and grievously harassed to find money to save the credit of the Municipality, it became often necessary for me to put an unusual pressure on the collectors, and instead of calling in receivers, a few at a time, on fixed days, and then having their books and bills carefully scrutinized before the issue to them of new bills, the whole body of receivers, 120 in number, were often called in one day, and the clerks were swamped with the mere work of writing in recoveries and issuing new bills out for issue. And thus the duty of posting the recoveries in the assessment books and of tallying the bills in the hands of each receiver, with the number entered against him in his register, was often neglected. But these irregularities no longer exist with the extra assistance the Bench allowed in August ; the outstanding balances have been reduced to an unusually low point ; the books are reduced to order ; and as the work has slackened, I have been enabled to carry out the recommendations of the Finance Committee and the wishes of the Bench, by separating completely the assessing from the collecting establishments in such manner as I am sanguine will lead to efficiency and in the end cost less to the Municipality.—*Vide* annexed circular memorandum A.

[Chapter XVII., which refers to changes proposed for collection of rates and taxes, was published six weeks ago.]

CONCLUSION.

As the appendices contain the fullest detail with respect to expenditure, contrasting it under each head with the budget grant, I shall not encumber the body of this report with a repetition of the information to be found in its proper place.

It will not be inappropriate to conclude with a short statistical comparison between Calcutta and Bombay. The figures speak for themselves. The only comment I would make is, that, remembering the high price of labour and material in Bombay as compared with Calcutta, considering the great distances and straggling suburbs of Bombay as compared with the compact city of Calcutta, we should hardly be condemned for extravagance :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay
Area in square miles	7·80	18·62
Population	450,000	816,562
Rateable value of properties.	Rs. 1,67,50,000	Rs. 1,47,89,075
Income	„ 20,63,210	„ 26,31,698
Debts.		
Public Loans at 6 per cent.	„ 47,00,000	„ 17,38,000
Miscellaneous debts	„	„ 17,00,000
Debt to Government at 4 per cent.	„ 52,00,000	„ 37,62,000
Total Debts	Rs. 99,00,000	Rs. 72,00,000
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rate per head per annum of Municipal taxation	4 3 2	3 1 8
House Rate	10 per cent.	7 per cent.
Police Rate	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Lighting Rate	2 per cent.	1½ per cent.
Yield of Wheel, Horse, and Cart Taxes	Rs. 1,44,214	Rs. 2,50,573
Cost of Health Department (1867) in labour and supervision	Rs. 1,36,997	Rs. 2,54,238
Number of carts used by Health Department	442	265
Number of coolies	1,850	1,732
Coast of road repairs	Rs. 3,01,809	2,61,834
Cost of road watering	„ 1,00,270	„ 94,490, including selling.
Death rate per 1,000 of population	31·9	19·20
Death from cholera	4,186	227

In this year, 1868, there has been an honest endeavour to economise in every direction, and especially to reduce the cost of conservancy and of the roads. The year has been fruitful in trouble, anxiety, and annoyance of every kind, to myself and those now working with me—but we have not been disheartened.

Started as the Municipality was in July 1865, with no ascertained financial position ; everything to be done ; everything to be learnt ; a crisis, sooner or later, was invitable—and if by what is called my imprudence, I have hastened that crisis, I am glad of it ; for the town has benefitted and will benefit more, and its importance will be the sooner recognised.

And besides that there is much in the foregoing comparison that is encouraging. We need not be disheartened when we consider how in three years the masses have begun to learn that such scourges as cholera, fever, and the like can be prevented, by the ordinary precautions of sanitation, by cleanliness in dwellings, by pure water and ventilation.

Few know, as we do, how much the poorer classes have been persuaded to do for themselves, to improve their dwellings, and how much money they have really spent or these improvements.

While these wholesome feelings exist among the masses there is no fear that the counsels of those will prevail who would cater for Bombay as for some miserable Concan fishing village, who cannot, or will not, see its wants, note its annual growth, or foresee its future.

In conclusion I would ask that this report may be translated into the vernaculars at the public expense by the gentlemen who were so public-spirited as to translate and publish the reports for 1867 at their own cost.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th April 1869.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay ; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 70, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Banks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

SIR,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use ; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

SIR,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality ; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M.R.C.S. England, and L.S.A. London,
House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M.D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

SIR,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which they have been constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since. I have found them very serviceable and beneficial ; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1865.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, near Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,
FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. Menist, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station Bombay

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¾ „
3	do.	1/11¾ „
2	do.	1/11¾ „
1	do.	1/11 „
On demand		1/10¾ „
On Scotland		1/10¾ „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Bonds forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a Parcel of 1,000 lbs. GUNPOWDER, by Lawrence & Son, No. 3 Grain, in 1 lb. Canisters.—Apply to

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application to

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.
STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ¾ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¾ and ⅝ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; as it from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cu ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. Main, and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate miniature brougham with open-back.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new Madras-built shigram by Tod & Co.
The above shigram to be seen on an hour's previous notice.

Also,

A gold chronometer balance hunting watch by Allen of London, with an Indian gold curb chain and locket.

Just Landed.

A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman, and suitable for Doctors.

Also,

2 Miniature broughams, by Palliser, and Starton.
A first-rate miniature landau, by Holmes of Derby.
A second-hand palanquin shigram, with lamps and shaft.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

3 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built hansom cab.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.
1 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, basswood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts. Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, BOMBAY,
14th July, 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medicalexamination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

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GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
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1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
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Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.
"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,
LA CHATELAINE, near GENEVA (Switzerland).

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION.

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Our large and commodious Establishment is delightfully situated on the banks of the Rhone, at a distance of about 20 minutes' walk from Geneva, and commanding splendid views, on the one side of Mont Blanc and the neighbouring Alps, and on the other of the long chain of the Jura. Not only is the situation in the highest degree magnificent and healthy, but the extensive premises are also exceedingly convenient, and well adapted to their purpose, being provided with a large open play-ground, a covered riding school, and an excellent gymnasium—the whole surrounded by shady walks and green fields, and within 5 minutes' walk of a perfectly safe bathing place in the blue and pure waters of the Rhone.

The health of the pupils, and their intellectual, moral, and social improvement are objects of our unremitting care and attention.

The various branches of study are :—

Religion.	Latin.	German (Rhetoric and Literature).
Reading.	History.	French (idem) Chemistry.
Writing.	Geography (General and Commercial).	English (idem) Drawing.
Arithmetic (Commercial Calculating—Book-keeping)		Mathematics, Gymnastics and Swimming.
Correspondence (Familiar and Commercial).		Natural History.
Greek (Ancient and Modern).		Experimental Philosophy.

Italian, Spanish, and "Legons d'Agrément," such as Music, Riding, Fencing, Dancing, &c., extras.

Prospectuses, giving every information, with a drawing of the buildings, and addresses for further references in England, America, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Australia, &c., &c., to be had on application to A. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

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WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

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KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

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RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch : its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

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ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the xpression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

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MAGDALA HOTEL,
No. 51, CIVIL LINES,
POONA,
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

JEWANJEE AND CO., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 30th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted throughout in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' walk of the Principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Cullinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are most excellent Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

Lovers of Music are requested to call and make a selection from our varied stock